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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN of D6

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(21)Application number : 60-163548

(71)Applicant : SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD

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ISHIHARA TOSHINOBU
YAMAMOTO AKIRA

(54) PRODUCTION OF TERTIARY HYDROCARBONSILYL COMPOUND

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To safely and readily obtain the titled compound useful as a special silylating agent used for synthesizing medicines without using dangerous Li compounds, by reacting a Grignard reagent with a specific organosilicon compound in an organic solvent.

CONSTITUTION: (A) A Grignard reagent expressed by the formula R_1MgX (R_1 is tertiary hydrocarbon; X is halogen), e.g. tert-butylmagnesium chloride, is reacted with (B) an organosilicon compound expressed by the formula AmR_2nSiH_{4-m-n} [R_2 is (substituted) monofunctional hydrocarbon; a is alkoxy; m is 1,2 or 3; n is 0, 1 or 2; $m+n \leq 3$], e.g. dimethylmethoxysilane, in an organic solvent, preferably THF, preferably at $40W100^\circ C$ in an inert atmosphere to afford the aimed compound, e.g. tert-butylethoxysilane.

LEGAL STATUS

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Patent Abstracts of Japan

PUBLICATION NUMBER : 62022790
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APPLICATION DATE : 24-07-85
APPLICATION NUMBER : 60163548

APPLICANT : SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD;

INVENTOR : YAMAMOTO AKIRA;

INT.CL. : C07F 7/18 C07F 7/08

TITLE : PRODUCTION OF TERTIARY HYDROCARBONSILYL COMPOUND

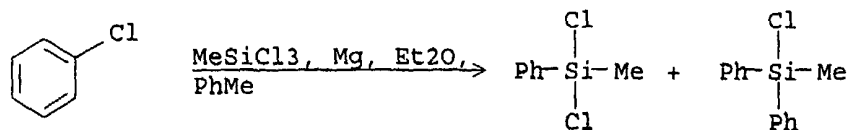
ABSTRACT : PURPOSE: To safely and readily obtain the titled compound useful as a special silylating agent used for synthesizing medicines without using dangerous Li compounds, by reacting a Grignard reagent with a specific organosilicon compound in an organic solvent.

CONSTITUTION: (A) A Grignard reagent expressed by the formula R^1MgX (R^1 is tertiary hydrocarbon; X is halogen), e.g. tert-butylmagnesium chloride, is reacted with (B) an organosilicon compound expressed by the formula $A_mR^2_nSiH_{4-m-n}$ [R^2 is (substituted) monofunctional hydrocarbon; a is alkoxy; m is 1, 2 or 3; n is 0, 1 or 2; $m+n \leq 3$], e.g. dimethylmethoxysilane, in an organic solvent, preferably THF, preferably at 40–100°C in an inert atmosphere to afford the aimed compound, e.g. tert-butylethoxysilane.

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feed of MeSiCl_3 to give Ph_2SiMeCl / PhMeSiCl_2 in controllable ratios.

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NOTE: continuous process, ratio of products depends on ratio of reactants

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:4688 CASREACT

TITLE: Method of preparing triphenylsilanol by phenylation of chloro(phenyl)silanes with phenylmagnesium chloride and subsequent reaction with water in mixed THF-toluene solvent

INVENTOR(S): Zhun, V. I.; Zhun, A. B.; Polivanov, A. N.; Chernyshev, E. A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Obshchestvo s Ogranichennoi Otvetstvennost'yu NPP "MAGNOS", Russia

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CODEN: RUXXE7

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RU 2174124	C2	20010927	RU 1999-125791	19991203
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1999-125791	19991203

AB Triphenylsilanol is prepared by reaction of a phenylchlorosilane, e.g., Ph_2SiCl_2 or PhSiCl_3 , with H_2O in an organic solvent such that the phenylchlorosilane is treated with PhMgCl in a mixture of THF and toluene, and then the reaction mixture is treated with H_2O in the same solvents, whereupon the desired product is isolated; the THF to toluene ratio used ranges from 1:3 to 3:1 by volume, resp. In an example, treating 500 g Ph_2SiCl_2 with PhMgCl generated in situ from 225 g PhCl and Mg in a mixture of 250 mL THF and 250 mL PhMe and holding the mixture at room temperature 6 h followed by treatment with H_2O gave 94.2% Ph_3SiOH . This method makes it possible to prepare the desired product without isolation of Ph_3SiCl from the reaction mixture followed by treatment with H_2O and recovery of final product and also to use a mixture of solvents, thus causing greater process selectivity.